

MOUNTAINEER EXTRA.

G. S. L. CITY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1861; 1 P.M.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC BY PONY.

The Pony arrived this morning at 11 o'clock, one day later from Kearney than that of yesterday, and bringing Washington dates of the 26th ult. We give the dispatch verbatim.

St. Louis, Feb. 26, p.m.

In the Senate to-day the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Lane, a Committee of Conference was appointed on the Oregon Debt Bill.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Colorado Territorial Bill.

The bill to organize the Territorial government of Nevada, was passed; also the Dacotah Territorial bill.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Tariff bill. Adjourned.

In the House the Staunton Military Bill was debated, but no vote had at the closing of the report.

A Baltimore Telegram, dated Feb. 25, says, a letter from a Southern member of the Peace Conference to the American, says peace will be preserved and the Union restored. The result on all points of controversy will be satisfactory to the mass. We shall probably close our labors on Tuesday.

The Charleston Courier says Fort Sumter breathed forth its sassy salute of 34 guns on Washington's birth-day.

The regular Washington despatch of the 25th, says the Peace Convention has been in session all day. The debate was the most spirited which has yet occurred. Guthrie and some of his friends became so much offended that they left the hall, and signified their intention not to go back. The Convention at one time was very near breaking up, but better counsels prevailed. Guthrie subsequently returned, and business proceeded.

The following appears under date of Feb. 26: the Peace Conference was in session until two o'clock this morning. The spirited debate previously commenced, continued, and, during the night proceedings, many, if not all, the amendments were voted down, leaving substantially Mr. Guthrie's proposition, with modified verbiage. This was in Committee of the whole, but it will be voted on definitely to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

Despite exciting rumors brought to the city last night, Mr. Lincoln slept and rested well.

To-day President Buchanan, Mr. Stanton, and other prominent Democrats called on him.

Lord Lyons and the Ministers from France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, and elsewhere left their cards with Mr. Lincoln, as did also the Secretaries of various legations.

Gen. Scott, Seward, and several prominent representatives and senators, were closeted with him this morning concerning the ceremonies connected with the inauguration.

At a general levee given by Mr. Lincoln, several hundred gentlemen from all sections of the country paid their respects to him.

This afternoon he visited the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Wood, manager of the presidential trip, called to report this morning to Gen. Scott. The general told him that everything had been done as it should have been—that he approved of every step; and Mr. Lincoln did exactly right when he left Harrisburg, and came through via Baltimore, information before the proper authorities tending to prove that an organized band of 500 men have sworn that Mr. Lincoln shall never sleep in the White House. A detective, who joined them, says the plan is as follows: The entire band are to occupy a position as near the President on inauguration day as they can obtain; one of their number, standing in the centre of them, is to shoot Mr. Lincoln with an air-gun, when the crowd of men around the assassin will so bid him as to render detection impossible.

Further details may be obtained to-night, though for many reasons it is deemed advisable to withhold definite information.

A document was handed to Mr. Lincoln to-day, signed by a majority of the State Senate, headed by the Lieut.-Governor, recommending Mr. Colfax for postmaster general. Mr. Lincoln observed that this was very strong, and there seemed a very general desire in many parts of the country that Mr. Colfax should have the position indicated.

The most reliable parts of the construction of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet is—Seward, Secretary of State; Bates, Attorney General; Gilmer, of North Carolina; Navy; C. B. Smith, Interior; Welles, Postmaster General; Cameron, Treasury.

Dispatches to government report a large expedition leaving Galveston for

the Rio Grande, consisting of six companies from Galveston and Houston, and two from the interior. The object is declared to be protection to the frontier, in the event of United States troops being withdrawn. Col. Forney, an old ranger, commands the regiment.

It is presumed in army circles, that Col. E. V. Sumner will be promoted to the commission dishonored and abandoned by Gen'l. Twiggs. Government seems to have made more than one effort to get possession of the bullion fund in the New Orleans mint.

Postmaster General King on the 19th, drew on Guriot the assistant treasurer of Louisiana for three hundred thousand dollars, but his draft like that of Secretary Dix was dishonored.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

A dispatch was received yesterday by the Secretary of War, from the Commissary of subsistence, and dated at New Orleans, confirming previous reports that Gen'l. Twiggs had surrendered to Texas all the military property of the United States. He adds that as a loan, the use of the government means of transportation was allowed to take the Federal troops to the seaboard, and they were permitted to take with them three or four cannon and their side arms.

The Secretary received this morning, the documents from Texas showing that as early as the seventh of February, General Twiggs was entering into negotiations with the Texans for the surrender of the military property.

Col. Waite was several weeks ago appointed to succeed General Twiggs as chief of the military department of Texas, but it appears he had not reached there at the time of Gen'l. Twiggs' surrender, which is considered by government authorities as one of the most disgraceful and atrocious acts committed by the secessionists.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 25.

A resolution was adopted in Congress, instructing the committee to inquire into the present condition of the public funds.

The committee on permanent constitution, will report Wednesday.

The following are the appointments:—Postmaster General, Henry P. Ulett; Attorney General, J. B. Benjamin; Commissioners to Washington, A. B. Roman, M. A. Crawford, John Forsyth.

It is rumored that Mallory will be secretary of the navy.

RALEIGH, Feb. 26.

The legislature adjourned yesterday morning. There is some talk of an extra session if the events of the next two weeks are unfavorable for the compromise.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25.

The convention re-assembled to-day. Mr. Moore offered resolutions demanding security against further wrongs, opposing the African slave trade, opposing direct taxation, approving the Crittenden resolutions, declaring that if such or a similar compromise is not adopted Virginia will be ready to enter into a compact with such States as will agree to such compromise, and forming a new Confederacy excluding all disagreeing States, referred. Mr. Moore advocated his proposition and was replied to by Mr. Good favoring secession, causing considerable excitement in the gallery which were cleared and the convention adjourned.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26.

A strong speech was made in the convention yesterday by Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, in Letchero District, the substance of which was inimical to the rights of Virginia and the whole South and the people of Richmond; it was decidedly union in its tendency and strongly against the action of South Carolina. The secessionists posted bills calling every true Southerner to attend an indignation meeting, music was engaged, 1,500 persons assembled near the Exchange Hotel, and strong Southern speeches were made by delegates to the convention. Ex-Governor Wm. was called for but was unwell. The meeting adjourned to the Spotwood House where, after more speeches, there was an attempt to burn Moore in effigy but it was stopped by the mayor. The whole decided secession demonstration was got up by parties in the negro boying and selling interest.

FORT SMITH, Feb. 26.

The difficulty to the overland mail occurred at Apache Pass, 350 miles south of El Paso. A tribe of Indians fired on the mail coach killing the driver. They seized the stock, grain, and mails and broke up the station. Another stage arrived here to-day bringing passengers, they report Apache Pass being protected by a company of 150 dragoons, and the stage came along unmolested.